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Attached to this building is a *cistern* of the same type and about the same dimensions as those already mentioned.

(n) Behind quarters no. 4 is *kitchen building No. 3*, containing four rooms and a kitchen, made of stone and mortar with tiled roof. No repairs are needed, except to the stone floor in the front room.

(o) Immediately in the rear of this building is a wooden building 71 feet 9 inches long and 26 feet 1 inch wide, divided into five rooms, two of which have tiled floors. The roof is of tin, and requires extensive repairs. This house was probably used as a morgue.

(p) To the west of kitchen No. 3 and the foregoing building is *water-closet no. 4*. It is of the same type as the others, and is in very bad repair, so that it can not now be used.

(q) *Washhouse No. 3* is situated on the water front and immediately to the west of quarters no. 4. It is of the same pattern as the other washhouses, and needs no repairs.

In the open space near the southwest corner of the triangle is a small wooden outbuilding in bad repair.

(r) Running across the base of the triangle is a large stone wall 1,150 feet long and ranging from 8 to 9 feet in height, about 72 feet of which needs complete renewal.

(zz) Within about fifteen days the Service has erected in quarters Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 548 beds, made of the wooden standee pattern, and covered with canvas, and has also repaired the kitchens so that they could be properly used to meet the needs of the quarantined passengers of the steamship *Buenos Aires*. A wooden water-closet has also been erected on the northeast water side, directly over the water, and a similar one on the southern water side, directly over the water.

I would respectfully beg to call attention to the fact that this station has no protection whatever from fire, also that the privy system is not sanitary, and that the cisterns are inadequate to supply the wants of a large number of people with the necessary water, if quarantined for a length of time.

The entrance to the harbor is marked by three buoys, and 6 fathoms of water can be carried from the bar to the anchorage.

I omitted to mention that directly opposite to quarters No. 2 is a wharf, 97 feet by 29 feet, in excellent repair. The depth of water immediately alongside this wharf is 2 fathoms. In front of quarters No. 4 there is a smaller wharf, 65 feet by 16 feet 6 inches, which is in very bad repair.

I am of opinion that at least 800 people can be comfortably quartered at this station.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, December 12, 1899.

SIR: I beg to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended December 9, 1899:

During the week 10 cases of yellow fever were reported, and 2 deaths, being a slight increase over the week previous. On December 9 11 cases were under treatment.

The total deaths from all causes reported during the week was 105,

and, estimating the population of Havana at 220,000, this would show a mortality rate of 24.81 per thousand. The weather has been warm and dry.

On the 8th instant a telegram was received from Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, stating that all quarantine restrictions were removed for the port of New Orleans, and that disinfection of baggage for that port was no longer required; disinfection was therefore discontinued from that date for vessels or passengers bound for New Orleans.

On the 8th instant, this office was informed that a case of smallpox was undergoing treatment at the Mercedes Hospital, the patient, it was alleged, having arrived by the steamer *La Navarre*, and having been taken immediately to the hospital. On investigation, it was found that the diagnosis was correct, and that the man had arrived by the steamer *La Navarre* on December 4 as stated, but without complaining of any symptoms, other than a slight headache, and a temperature of 37.5° C. He was subsequently treated by a local physician for la grippe, and on the afternoon of the 6th instant was advised to go to the hospital, where the case was first diagnosed as measles; but on the succeeding day the papular eruption became more distinct, some vesicles also being observed, and the case was then pronounced to be one of smallpox. Under these circumstances, I do not think that any blame attaches to the boarding officer.

In view of the fact, however, that this case got through, and keeping in mind the possibility of the introduction of bubonic plague, I have determined to make the inspection of passengers from foreign ports more rigorous, and have adopted the plan indicated in the accompanying copy of letter addressed to the officer in charge of the outdoor department.

I have the honor to submit herewith the usual mortality table for the period covered by this report, and also report of work done by the barge *Protector* during the week ended December 9, 1899.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Mortality table for Havana for week ended December 9, 1899.*

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis .....	26
Pneumonia.....	6
Enteritis.....	7
Yellow fever .....	2
Malarial.....	3
Pernicious .....	1
Total deaths, all causes.....	105

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Report of baggage disinfected by the barge Protector at Havana for the week ended December 9, 1899.*

Date.	Name of steamer.	Sailed from.	Destination.	Trunks.	Baggage.		
					Valises.	Parcels.	Total.
Dec. 4....	Olivette.....	Havana...	Tampa.....	31	11	5	47
Dec. 6....	Mascotte.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	39	23	2	64
Dec. 7....	Whitney.....	.....do.....	New Orleans..	5	4	1	10
Dec. 9....	Olivette.....	.....do.....	Tampa.....	58	50	8	116
Total.....				133	88	16	237

I certify that the above report is correct.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *December 9, 1899.*

SIR: In view of the fact of the passing of a case of smallpox by the medical officers, on board the French steamer *La Navarre*, and bearing in mind that a case of bubonic plague might in the same way have got through, I have to inform you that the following plan will be adopted hereafter in the case of vessels carrying a large number of passengers coming from infected localities:

1. The inspection of such vessels to be made by one or both of the boarding officers, and yourself.

2. One of the boarding officers to remain on board the vessel after the inspection until the steamer is docked, or, if anchored in the bay until all the passengers have disembarked.

3. A second inspection to be made at the time the passengers are leaving the vessel, and the steamer and crew to be thoroughly inspected after the landing of the passengers.

I have again to impress upon you and the boarding officers, that great care must be exercised in the inspection of such vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Act. Asst. Surg. E. F. McCONNELL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Havana, Cuba.*

*Cases of yellow fever on transport Kilpatrick at Havana.*

HAVANA, *December 22, 1899.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Case of yellow fever on transport *Kilpatrick*. Vessel disinfected and sent Mariel to serve quarantine detention.—GUITÉRAS.

*Concerning the work of the Protector at Havana.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December 12, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to conversation with the writer regarding the *Protector*, we note that we have late inquiries regarding the vessel from Dr. A. J. Martin, inspector-general des S. sanitaires, Paris, France, through L. Derrecagaix, director of health at Havre, and as this letter is interesting, we inclose a copy.

We have also written to parties in Portugal, Chili, Brazil, and Colombia regarding the *Protector*, which seems from its service in Havana Harbor to have attracted great attention to the valuable work of your Bureau.

Respectfully,

KENSINGTON ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,

W. H. FRANCIS,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*